

CLAIMS

1. A microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to substantially prevent the adherence of targeted colony-forming immunogens in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals produced by the method of:
 - A. Inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with the particular target colony-forming immunogen;
 - B. Allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the bird of antibody to the targeted immunogen;
 - C. Harvesting the eggs laid by the birds;
 - D. Separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells;and
 - E. Drying said separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs.
2. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 1 wherein: said colony-forming immunogen is one known to decrease an animal's ability to utilize dietary protein.
3. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 2 wherein: said colony-forming immunogen is from the class consisting of *P. anaerobius*, *C. sticklandii* and *C. aminophilium*.
4. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 1 wherein: said colony-forming immunogen is one known to cause food borne illness in humans.
5. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 4 wherein: said colony-forming immunogen is from the class consisting of *E. coli*, *Listeria*, *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*.

6. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 1 wherein: the drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating dry feed carrier material with the antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

7. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 6 wherein: the dry feed carrier material is from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottenseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

8. A microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals substantially preventing the adherence of targeted colony-forming immunogens in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals comprising dried egg contents incorporating antibody specific to said targeted immunogens.

9. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 8 wherein: said colony-forming immunogens are known to decrease an animal's ability to utilize dietary protein.

10. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 9 wherein: said colony-forming immunogens are from the class consisting of *P. anaerobius*, *C. sticklandii* and *C. aminophilum*.

11. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 9 wherein: said colony-forming immunogens are known to cause food borne illness in humans.

12. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 11 wherein: said colony-forming immunogens are from the class consisting of *E. coli*, *Listeria*, *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*.

13. A microbial adherence inhibitor for promoting the growth of food animals by decreasing the waste of dietary protein caused by the presence of a protein-wasting immunogen in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals by inhibiting the ability of the immunogen

to adhere to the rumen or intestinal tracts of food animals to reduce the ability of the immunogen to multiply, said protein-wasting immunogen is P antigen from *P. anaerobius* produced by the method of:

A. Inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with P antigen from *P. anaerobius*;

B. Allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the bird and eggs laid by the birds of antibody to P antigen from *P. anaerobius*;

C. Harvesting the eggs laid by the birds;

D. Separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells;

and

E. Drying said antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

14. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 13 wherein: the drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating dry feed carrier material with the antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

15. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 14 wherein: the dry feed carrier material is from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

16. A microbial adherence inhibitor for promoting the growth of food animals by decreasing the waste of dietary protein caused by the presence of a protein-wasting immunogen in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals by inhibiting the ability of the immunogen to adhere to the rumen or intestinal tracts of food animals to reduce the ability of the immunogen to multiply, said protein-wasting immunogen is CS antigen from *C. sticklandii* produced by the method of:

A. Inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with CS antigen from C. sticklandii;

B. Allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the bird and eggs laid by the birds of antibody to CS antigen from C. sticklandii;

C. Harvesting the eggs laid by the birds;

D. Separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells; and

E. Drying said antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

17. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 16 wherein: the drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating dry feed carrier material with the antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

18. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 17 wherein: the dry feed carrier material is from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

19. A microbial adherence inhibitor for promoting the growth of food animals by decreasing the waste of dietary protein caused by the presence of a protein-wasting immunogen in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals by inhibiting the ability of the immunogen to adhere to the rumen or intestinal tracts of food animals to reduce the ability of the immunogen to multiply, said protein-wasting immunogen is CA antigen from C. aminophilium produced by the method of:

A. Inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with CA antigen from C. aminophilium;

B. Allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the bird and eggs laid by the birds of antibody to CA antigen from C. aminophilium;

C. Harvesting the eggs laid by the birds;

D. Separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells;
and

E. Drying said antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

20. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 19 wherein: the drying of the separated antibody-containing contents of said eggs is achieved by coating dry feed carrier material with the antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

21. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 20 wherein: the dry feed carrier material is from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.

22. A microbial adherence inhibitor for administration to food animals to substantially prevent the adherence of targeted colony-forming immunogens in the rumen or intestinal tracts of said food animals produced by the method of:

A. Inoculating female birds, in or about to reach their egg laying age, with the particular target colony-forming immunogen;

B. Allowing a period of time sufficient to permit the production in the bird of antibody to the targeted immunogen;

C. Harvesting the eggs laid by the birds;

D. Separating the antibody-containing contents of said eggs from the shells;

E. Providing a dry feed carrier material; and

F. Coating said dry feed carrier material with the antibody-containing contents of said eggs.

23. The microbial adherence inhibitor according to Claim 22 wherein: the dry feed carrier material is from a group of materials including soybean hulls, rice hulls, corn, cottonseed hulls, distilled dried grains and beet pulp.